NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 3. Democratic Whig General Committee. A regular meeting of this Committee will be held at the Broadway House on Tuesday evening. June 4, 1859, at 8 o'clock. By order. N. BOWDITCH BLUNT, Chairman. WELCOME R. BEERE, | Secretaries.

ADVERTISEMENTS .- Amusements, Auctions and California steamers, will be found on the third

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europea circulation will be issued on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news received up to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from this port on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

## Protection-to Whom?

The Evening Post has a leader purporting to prove that Protection to Home Manufactures has been or is being exploded by the extraordinary cheapness with which Iron, Cotton Fabries, &c. &c. may now be produduced in Tennessee, Georgia and other Southern and Western States, where Cotton, Food, Iron, Coal, Labor, &c. are very cheap, and Water-power in abundance may be had for nothing. It will do the Eastern manufactures no good, argues The Post, to put up the duties on Imports, for

"If they exclude the foreign manufactures from the American market, how will they contend with the domestic manufactures of the South and West? Quis custodiat custodes; who shall protect the pro-tected? It is the conviction of sagacious and ex-perienced men, that Massachusetts will very soon stand more in need of protection from Tennessee than from Great Britain; and we do not see any good reason to question the soundness of their con-clusions."

Now if you could only hold these Free Traders to one error at a time, you might make short work with them. Since nobody proposes an inter-State Tariff, here is a clear firmation by The Post that a Tariff cannot materially raise the price of the Protected Fabrics because of the extent and force of Domestic competition. Very good: We have shown that repeatedly, in refutation of false assumptions that, because the duty on a particular fabric was three or four cents per yard, therefore the Home producers were enabled to charge that amount more for it than they would if there were no duty upon it. Silas Wright in his Watertown Speech assumed that as self-evident and indisputable, and the whole tribe fought the battle of 1844 on that assumption. The Post now confesses that it was a blunder or a swindle-that Home Competition will inevitably reduce prices to the lowest notch, and that if New-England and Pennsylvania won't supply the country with Cloth and Iron as cheap as the price of Labor will permit, Tennessee and Georgia will compel them to do it or drive them out of the market. Yet in the very same article The Post forgets itself and saws away on the old string as follows :

as follows:

"The fact is, the mass of the people of both political parties, have discovered that the Protective policy, like Swiss bell-ringing, is rather more ingenious than profitable, and that the one is about as fatal to the interests it professes to guard, as the other is to the tunes it attempts to execute. They have discovered that a Protective Tariff means a support of particular classes of industry, in defiance of the laws of Nature and of Trade, for the benefit of the hundred at the cost of the million."

Can there be any need of refuting Economists who take such good care to nullify their own logic and stultify themselves?

THE FREE SCHOOL STATE CONVEN-TION at Syracuse has been postponed, at the urgent suggestion of distant friends, to Wednesday, the 10th of July next, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Now, Friends of Universal, Impartial BE SURE TO BE REPRESENTED!-Numbers are not essential, but no Assembly District, however remote, should be without at least one representative, while each Township within a day's travel of Syracuse should send its Delegate. Hold meetings everywhere, and send men who will work for the cause and can do it.

Letters have already been received by the Committee from Gov. SEWARD, SALEM TOWN, Hon. B. R. WOOD, H. S. RANDALL, S. S. RAN-DALL and others, expressing the heartiest sympathy with the principle of Free Schools, and a desire to obviate all objections to the details of the present law. Mr. J. A. Mc-MASTER, Editor of the Freeman's Journal, has accepted an invitation to be present and state his objections to the present system.

A CARD.—The Commander and Officers of the Expediti in search of Sir John Franklin, now leaving the waters of the United States, are desirous of expressing publicly the obligations which they feel themselves under, to Henry GRINNELL, of New York.

They are aware that the spirit of enlightened and res rate philanthrophy which he has evinced in the project and outfit of the Expedition, is the appropriate outst of the Expedition, is the appropriate subject of Na-tional acknowledgment; but they would do injustice to hemselves, were they not to testify their personal grati-lection for the thoughtful and generous provision he has made for the safety and comfort of their little party, and for its intelligent efforts to leave nothing undone which could recomplaint approach.

To the Editor of the New York Tribs

REV. JOHN NEWLAND MAYPIT .- The death this celebrated pulpit orator is announced by the telegraph, as having occurred on Saturday, the 25th ult. at Mobile. We are not informed of the cause of his death, which is stated to have been audden. He has been preaching for over a year past in the Southern States, principally in Mobile, and it is understood with something of the brilliant popular success which marked the early stages of his public career in this country. Few men, in any sphere of action, have displayed more fascinating powers of oratory, and his eminence in this respect, combined with many erratic traits of character, have given a wide celibrity to his name. Those who knew him most truly will doubtless do justice

THE SATANIC PRESS .- A correspondent writes us from Boston, to say that the statement of the Satenic Press, that Mr. Garrison and his party causey Abby Kelley to be arrested and imprison causey Abby Kelley to be arrested and imprisoned at the late Anti-Slavery Convention at Boston, is false. Abby Folsom, a crazy woman, was taken out of the Convention by the police, without the knowledge of the officers or leading persons of the meeting, but not imprisoned, but Abby Kelley, who is one of the ablest and most popular Abolition speakers, remained and participated in the discussions of the Convention. The Free School Issue.

The eyes not only of States but of Nations may well be fixed on our State this Pall .-In voting for a second time that all her Children shall be educated at the expense of her Property, her People will set an example which cannot long await imitators. New-York was the first to devise and carry into effect the noble idea of having a Library of cheap and choice Books connected with each School-House, so that the children of Poverty and Ignorance, having once learned to read, shall have the means always at hand of improving every leisure hour out of school in the pleasing acquisition of useful knowledge. Thousands who cannot be spared from work during school-hours will find in these Libraries unfailing sources of Information and true Enjoyment-the means of Self-Culture and the solace of exhausting Toil. Now let us confirm in addition the Right of every Child to Education, irrespective of his parents' providence or means, and we have laid a broad foundation for the training of the great mass of the generations to come after us in the ways of knowledge and virtue. A defeat of the Free School law now would be a disaster-a humiliation -a relapse toward barbarism. But nothere must be no defeat—there can be none. An increased majority is desirable, and the friends of Free Schools can secure it if they will try.

The District School Journal thus clearly states the issue to be decided at the November Election:

We have to deal with a law, the specific details of which we cannot, in many respects, justify, and the only plea we have to offer in this respects, it was the best which the combined wisdom of the Legislature could mature at the time of its passage; that its provisions were fully and fairly communicated to the electors; that after full discussion and deliberation they were associated by an overcated to the electors; that after fall obscussion and deliberation they were sanctioned by an overwhelming majority of the people; and that everything obnoxious in them might easily have been amended, modified and corrected by any succeeding Legislature. We shall not, however, be diverted from the maintenance of the principle involved in the first section of this bill by any collater and principle involved in the first section of this bill by any collater the principle in the section of the principle involved in the first section of this bill by any collater principle. teral issue raised by its opponents on its several subsequent provisions. We shall contend that the law which it is pro-

We shall contend that the law which it is proposed by the act recently passed to repeal, has not had an opportunity of being fairly tried. In more than half of the Counties of the State, the Board of Supervisors had adjourned before the law took effect, and consequently no provision was made for raising the additional amount prescribed by its provisions. A heavy and often unequal burden of taxation was thus imposed upon the several Districts, which could not again occur. This excessive pressure of taxation created a wide-spread opposition to the law, and immediately arrayed the taxpaying portion of the community against the nontax-paying and against the schools. The result was, that in a large portion of the Districts the term of school was voted down to four months, the lowest period permitted by law; and every conlowest period permitted by law; and every con-ceivable obstacle was thrown against the efforts of the Trustees to discharge their duty. We shall further contend that the law, however

defective, recognizes a great principle, which, if now abandoned, can, in all human probability, now abandoned, can, in all human probability, never again be engrafted upon our statute-book; for if the people, after having by upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand majority, asserted and asstained that principle, shall now, by a solemn and deliberate vote, renounce it, no succeeding Legislature will ever venture to reassert it. The defects in the present bill may and will be remedied. It was the duty of the Legislature to have done so; and had the representatives of the neonle bestowed one half the time and pains le bestowed one half the time and pains the people bestowed one half the time and pains upon this important subject, which were bestowed upon matters of infinitely inferior interest, the sub-ject might and would have been satisfactorily acject might and would have been satisfactorly accomplished. But although their attention was daily directed to it, by petitions from all parts of the State, from the very commencement of the session, no effective action was had until near its close; and then, at midnight of the last day of the session, a bill was hurried through, without even the formality of reading, in the midst of a scene of the company of the session, and turnously which defies all confusion, uproar and turmoil, which defies all attempts at description,—by a bare majority,—a bill not asked for, so far as our means of informabill not asked for, so far as our means of informa-tion extend, by a solitary petitioner—a bill known to be repugnant to the wishes and the judgment of a large majority of the members, and unsought and unsolicited by any considerable portion of the people in any section of the State. Many members of both branches of the Legislature, including the Committees to which the subject was from time to time referred, faithfully and diligently exerted themselves to prevent this disposition of the mat-ter, and to carry out the evident will and wishes of their constituents; but, for reasons upon which

we shall feel it our duty more fully to enlarge here-after, other counsels were destined to prevail. Under these circumstances, we believe the prop-er course is indignantly to vote down the proposier course is indigmently to vote down the proposi-tion for a repeal of the Free School Act: to repel the unworthy and disbonoring supposition that this great measure was ignorantly adopted by 250,000 of the intelligent electors of this State; to reassert, in thunder tones, the broad FRINCIPLE of UNI-VERSAL EDUCATION and FREE SCHOOLS; and simultaneously to FLOT Broad FREE SCHOOLS; in thunder tones, the broad PREE SCHOOLS; and simultaneously to ELECT REPRESENTATIVES WHO WILL FAITHFELLY CARRY OUT THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW, by so amending its details as to make them acceptable to all. Let those, then, who think with us in this respect, proclaim their sentiments and opinions, through the medium of the local press, and wherever practicable through public meetings, conventions and gatherings of the people. The 250,000 electors who, in November last, recorded their votes in favor of Free Schools, have not yet spoken in tones sufficiently audible to satisfy the nice ears of their representatives at Albany. Their recorded wishes have been overborne by the clamor of some 10,000 or 15,000 only out of the 90,000 opponents of the bill; and if they would save the Free School system—if they would secure for their children and their childrens children the priceless inheritance of a sound and free education—if they would vindicate the character education—if they would vindicate the character and the reputation of the Empire State, and save it from the indelible disgrace of first adopting by it from the indelible disgrace of first adopting by an overwhelming expression of popular sentiment, and then deliberately abandoning, in one short year thereafter, the noble and glorious principle of UNIVERSAL EDUCATION, they must ACT—in season and out of season—early and late. The columns of the JOUNNAL, enlarged and extended, are at their service; and we carnestly invoke their efficient cooperation and aid in enabling us to reach every family, every HOMESTEAD in the State, with such arguments and reasons in support of the great principles we advocate, as may carry conviction to the mind and to the heart. Above all, friends of education, fathers of families, advocates of progress, lovers of knowledge, wisdom and virtue, Christians, patriots, citizens—ALL, let not—we implore you, we adjure you, we beseech you—let implore you, we adjure you, we beseech you—let not the noble banner of UNIVERSAL EDUCA TION THROUGH SCHOOLS FREE TO ALL be suffered ignominiously to trail in the dust.-DON'T, "Don't give up the ship!"

UP WITH THE TIMES .- The Newport (R. L.) Mer cury assails Socialism because its grand features are the feeding and providing for the lazy and destitute at the expense of the wealthy and industrious, and warns the world against the ruinous, society-sapping influence exercised by the advo cates of so notable a numbug. The Mercury also unicates the following intelligence:

"Fourier, Louis Blanc, Eugene Sue, St. Sir and others equally conspicuous, are actively en-gaged in the furtherance of Socialism." As for Fourier, who died some fifteen years

since, we are glad to be assured that he is still active in the good cause, but with regard to St. Sime-on we are puzzled. There have been several Saints of that name and the Mercury does not say which it means.

which it means.

We suggest that the Editor of the Mercury
has proved bimself worthy of an engagement on
one or two New-York papers.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

From Washington. By Telegraph exclusively to The Tribune.
Washington, Saturday, June 1. The President has officially recognized Felix

acoste as Consul-General of the French Republic to reside at New-York. The appointment of Orlando Brown of Kentacky. as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is also an-

Another Letter from Hornce Mann, &c.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Saturday, June L. Mr. MANN, it is understood, has sent to his constituents a reply to Mr. WEBSTER's last letter. Mr. Towles, the printer of the new Southern paper. will be de ayed two or three weeks probably. E Dr Leon of S.C. will probably be one Editor; and ELWOOD FISHER, or Mr. GARRETT of Va. the other.

Indemnity Payment.

WASHINGTON, Salurday, June 1. A Treasury warrant was issued yesterday afternoon to L. Davidson for \$566,000, under the Treaty

Recognition of Consula.

Special Telegroph to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Salarday, June 1.

M. Felix Lacosto has been recognized as French Consul-General at New-York. The following Mexican Vice-Consuls have been

ecognized: Buenaventura Pizarro, Baltimore. Felix Perino, Philadelphia. Juan Herbat, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania Loco State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

WILLIAMSPORT, Friday, May 31.

Last evening great consternation was created by the discovery of a suspected attempt on the part of Samuel Ovenshine and W. R. Ranken to bribe two delegates named Green and Donobue, from the County of Philadelphia, to vote for Hubley for Canal Commissioner. A Committee was appointed which reported this morning, declaring the delegates innocent of any disposition to be bribed, and Ovenshine and Ranken who are not delegates as censurable, although they make affidavit that the money, one hundred and eighty dollars, was borrowed from them on the allegation that the delegates in question were short. The Report and Resolution were adopted after an exciting debate.

On the 26th ballot W. T. Moraison of Montgom-

Three Days Later from Cuba-Clenfugos and Trinidad reported to be in the hands of the Invaders—Great Excitement at Havana.

Charleston, Thursday, May 30. 
The Courier of this city has been informed by

Capt. Kean, of the brig Argus, five days from Havans, that there was great excitement at that place when he left, in consequence of a report that an expedition had landed on the south side of the Island to the number of several thousand, and had taken possession of Cienfugos and Trinidad.

Every soldier had left Havana in pursuit of the invaders, leaving the protection of the city to the

ANOTHER STORY.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, May 29.

No further news of the Cuban expedition has as yet been received. It is generally supposed, however, to have been a complete failure. Gen. Lopez is looked for here to-morrow.

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres English Blockade Abandoned, and the Difficulties nearly Settled.

BALTIMORE, Saurday, June 1.

A letter from Buenos Ayres, dated April 13th, received here by the brig Clinton, says that the English forces have abandoned the blockade of the ports; accompanying the act with an acknowledge ment that they were wrong. They have also given up all the vessels captured by them during the blockade, and agree to pay for all the property they

A French Admiral had just arrived at Buenos Ayres, who was said to be fully empowered to settlefall the difficulties so far as the French were con-

The markets were dull.

Col. ENEAS MACKAY, D. Q. M. Gen. U. S. A. died at St. Louis on the 22d ult. The announcement of his decease created much sensation in the

Liquor and Legislation-Legal and Moral ERIEVILLE, Monday, May 20.

To the Editor of The Tribune though I thought a little brandy, &c. "an excellent preventive of Cholera," I leave for the intelligent portion of your readers to decide.

Again, I am not, as you hope, one of those who have returned to grog drinking; nor can I be driven from my principles by the infatuation of the Lega Suasion multitude. There is not that man living for whose opinions I have a greater deference than for yours, but still, I do not think you infallible.

for yours, but still, I do not think you intallible.

Moral Suasion efforts have not been abandoned in Erieville in consequence of the anti-license position of the Excise Board, but mainly in consequence of a general resort to legal means.

The drift of your philosophy appears to be that by stringent measures the public mind is to be prepared for stringent measures. You want something to sustain, &c. If Moral Suasion cannot sustain itself, it is good for nothing. It certainly has given a mighty impetus to the Cause of Temperance.

perance.

My reason why the law should be used against "dens of Gambling and Sensual Infamy," but not used as a temperance vecapon against grog shops, I will try to illustrate: Suppose that in some one of our villages, a house of ill-fame is established; a very few of the most sensual, deprayed and disreputable characters attempt to sustain it. But the law is called in and the abomination promptly reputable characters attempt to sustain it. But the law is called in and the abomination promptly removed. Nineteen twentieths of the commun rise up to enforce the law. In the same village rise up to enforce the law. In the same village is a rum selling establishment, conducted in what is called a decent way. Two thirds of the community patronize it, most of them we will suppose to be moderate drinkers, and perhaps respectable citizens. The temperance portion of that community become impatient for the removal of this nuisance; so legislation is called for, and stringent measures employed. We will suppose that by this effort the traffic is temporarily, though perhaps but partially, restrained. More than that of that community are now loud in their imprecations and curses against the Temperance Cause. One fourth, including a part of those pledged to total abstinence, say but little, though now and then they express themselves against the use of compulsory means. Now, is such a result favorable to the conversion of the rum-drinkers in that community? We may say that of the two places of iniquity in question, the latter is the more peruicious in its influences; the latter is the more permissions in its influences; but this does not touch the question of expediency. If, in that community, debauchery and sensual infamy were as popular as the drinking usages, why of course the law would be as ineffectual in the one case as in the other. All diseases do not adwit of the same ramedies.

one case as in the other. All diseases do not admit of the same remedies.

The entire abolition of the use of Intoxicating Liquors as a beverage may never be accomplished, by any means whatever. But still, the reform is a glorious one, and if properly conducted will immeasurably lessen the evils of intemperance, both of the moderate and of the immoderate kind. It is to be feared that impatience for the speedy accomplishment of something which perhaps will never be universally attained, has driven many to the adoption of legal means as a Temperance weapon.

weapon.

Keep the law and the Temperance cause distinct from each other, and I do not believe the rising generation would think less of the Cause in consequence of the pretended regulation of the traffic by the civil authorities. But make the Temperance Cause dependent upon the law, s. d what sort of an impression is it calculated to have when the traffic is kept up in spite of the law?

FI do not know but I should like your mode of Temperance legislation, could there be any definite plan for a fair and equitable assessment of the ex-penses and losses caused by the traffic. Yours, respectfully A. HOGEBOOM.

Remarks.

Our correspondent can give no better reason for legally suppressing a gambling house yet licensing or tolerating a grog shop than his assertion that Public Opinion condemns the former and DOES NOT condemn the latter. Admit this to be the fact, and we insist that it affords a good reason for doing just what he objects to whenever we have the power. The immediate obstacle to right action eing an ignorant or depraved state of opinion, we insist that these who are free from that delusion should act not according to others' ignorance but to their own knowledge. If we do otherwise, we confirm and strengthen those who are wrong in their baneful and perilous error. They will insvitably say, "Rumselling cannot be as bad as keep. ing a gambling-house; for if it was those wh are opposed to both would prohibit the former (when they have power) as strictly as the latter. And they would reason correctly from the premises conceded. Now we contend that it is our duty to act so as to dispel this mistaken opinion and widen the conviction that Rumselling is a flagrant wrong. Nothing is better calculated to refute and banish wrong opinions than acting according to right ones.

Temperance legislation has sometimes been in advance of public sentiment, and has therefore been subjected to a temporary repulse; but that its general influence has tended to promote the Temperance cause, we cannot doubt. The States that were foremost in resorting to prohibitory laws are Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, &c -- are now foremost in devotion to and progress in the Temperance Reform.

We consider it the chief end of human laws to reenact the law of God"-that is, to sustain what is right and forbid what is wrong. Rumselling is either right or wrong-it is not an opinion but an act-and we would deal with it according to our convictions. We would use 'Moral Sussion' only to prevent Theft, Forgery, Burglary, &c. where they were fashionable and held in honor, until we could so far correct public sentiment as to enable us to add Legal Sussion thereto-that point obtained, we should double the team. 'Moral Suasion' against Polygamy, Infanticide, &c. by Mission-aries in heathen lands is very proper; yet we never heard that any of them objected to trying Legal Suasion also whenever public sentiment had become sufficiently corrected by the former to enable them to add the latter. -But the kind of law we consider adapted to

the present stage of the controversy ought not to be objected to by our correspondent. It does not contemplate any complete prohibition of the Rum Traffic. All that it proposes is the simple charging of the expenses now inflicted on the community by
the Rum Traffic upon those who are engaged in and trying to make money by it. Our correspondent suggests the difficulty of determining against whom the damage in a particular case should be charged. But we do not propose any such inquisition. A sober and thrifty man begins to drink choice wine or punch at festivals or parties; next addicts himself to Cognac at dinner and frolics at tip-top botels; and finally gets down to soaking his hide and burning his brains with counterfeit brandy and crucifying whisky at the lower order of grog shops. Who shall say which of these classes of temptations is the more culpable ? He starts from home some morning to go to work, but takes a glass at the first grogshop, which impels him to take another at the next; and, thus fired up, he goes from one den to another, until he is carried home at night dead drunk: Who can say which rumseller is blamable for his de basement? Our plan is to ascertain the whole pecuniary damage inflicted on the community by Alcoholic Liquors, assess the amount equally on all who (in each County, for example) sell the destroying poison, and make each pay his portion. Why is not that fair?

[Ed. Trib.

## Vermont and her Progress. Correspondence of The Tribune. BURLINGTON, VL Friday, May 24.

I wrote you from Brattleboro', a beautiful village in the valley of the Connecticut, where they manufacture elegant fiddles, melodeons, violincellos and contra-bassos, which show the handiwork of the Vermonters, for they can turn their hands to almost everything to get an honest living. From Brattle boro' I took the stage to Walpole, and then the cars to Bellows Falls, passing over the ground where the "Vermont Valley Railroad" is to be built in about a year from this date. To New-Yorkers this their philosophy. When it is completed, there will be a continuous railroad from your city to Burlington, furnishing a ready communication with Western Vermont, and giving the pleasure traveler (to-say nothing of business affairs) one of the most romantic excursions to be had in our country. most remantic excursions to be han in our country. The stakes are now driven down; Irish shantees are going up, and the pick-ax and shovel are busily engaged in grading the work. Bravely the enterprise is going ahead, and another year the smoke of the engine will be seen curling along the banks of the noble Connecticut, and the sound of its banks of the noble Connecticat, and the sound of its whistle be heard echoing through this fertile valley and along the sides of the green hills. Those who have subscribed their money for this operation need have no fears about the issue. It will pay, and pay

well too.

The same day I left Brattleboro' I took the cars at Bellows Falls, about 1 o'clock P.M. and started on the Rutland and Burlington track. The scenery about Bellows Falls is grand, and we lost nothing on the Rutland and Burlington track. The scenery about Bellows Falls is grand, and we lost nothing by going shead at the rate of about 25 or 30 miles an hour, for our progress opened to us more and more of the grandeur of mountain scenery. Sometimes I would stand on the platform and thrust my head out to gaze ahead and see what was coming next. It seemed as if we must soon go plump against the base of some towering mountain and our journey be abruptly ended, but a gentle curve in the track would again give hope, and daylight would shine through the mountain gorges. On we go and upward, until the iron horse stood puffing upon the summit of Mount Holly. What a prospect was here? We were now more than 700 houndred feet abovs the level of Lake Champlain, to whose shores we were bound, and yet we were not sensible of having reached this glorious summit until we looked abroad upon the hills and valleys below us. As we stood in the deep cut of this rocky crown, which has covered for ages the head of Mount Holly, we seemed to hear the spirit of this progressive age exclaim, "Nothing stops me!" And surely nothing does seem to stop it in its glorious career. Here we are upon the mountain top, brought hither by the power of fire and water, and as easily, too, as if we had been gliding along the boom of some placid lake. Although we were thus high toward the clouds and almost among them, yet the grade is not more than 50 feet to the mile, so gradually have we ascended. But the thus high toward the clouds and almost among them, yet the grade is not more than 60 feet to the mile, so gradually have we ascended. But the reader who is not acquainted with the nature of mile, so gradually have we ascended. But the reader who is not acquainted with the nature of Vermont soil may suppose Mount Holly must be a dreary place, and fit only to hold the world together. Stop, gentle reader, not quite so fast!—You must bear in mind that the mountains of Vermont are clothed with a rich soil and verdure quite to their summits. And here on Mount Holly are made the finest butter and cheese in the world, to say nothing of the hundreds of owns that are grazing upon every hill-side. Even this mountainous region is one of the finest agricultural districts in New-England, and the milk-maids are more charming than those whom poets have sung of old,

But I must proceed. Now we begin to descend and most easily do we go. The iron horse is now no longer needed, and the breath is not let into him. He rests from his labors and the brakemen attend faithfully to their duties and we glide down into the valley of the Otter Creek, a region of country unsurpassed by any other in New-England—The beautiful town of Rauland bursts apon our view and Otter Creek goes winding through the fertile meadows. How beautiful the prospect of green grass and pure water! On on we go, sometimes on an air line for several miles, and then gently carving, stopping at Pittsford, Brandea,

Middlebury, Vergennes, and reaching Burlington at half past six.

I must confess I was agreeably disappointed in this railrood. The track is much more solid and smooth than I supposed it could be at this season of the year. Being a new work and through a rough yet fertile country, I supposed the track must be uneven and give an unpleasant motion to the cars, but it is not so. The track is firmly laid and with the exception of the portion lying between Middlebury and Vergennes, will compare well with the other roads in New-England. And this part will soon be gravelled up and made as the Vermont and New-York sides. No railroad

the Vermont and New-York sides. No railroad ever entered a village more beautifully than this does Burlington. The distance from Bellows Falls to this place is 118 miles.

The people of Vermont are entitled to much credit for carrying through this glorious enterprise. When clouds hung over and the prospect was dark and gloomy, Judge Follet and others backled on their armor and went ahead in spite of all opposition, and they have now the satisfaction of seeing the well filled trains coming in and leaving this beautiful lake town every few hours in the day. The engines and cars are not to be beat by any in our land, and the interests of the road are ma-The engines and cars are not to our land, and the interests of the road are managed with true New England skill and enterprise. Every department is admirably filled by gentlemen who know their duty and have hearts to perform it. The stockholders have committed their interests to skillful hands and the traveling public interests to skillful hands and the traveling public. have no reason to complain. Every thing is conducted in excellent order, and the business man and the pleasure traveler may be sure of being and the pleasure traveler may be sure of bein at the places of their destination in season without running any risk of having their faces bruised of limbs broken. Well done Vermont! Thy noblibils and rich valleys are occupied by the true Son of Freedom.

Yours

of Freedom. Yours B.

P.S.—Newspapers from New York do not reach
this place so regularly as they ought, especially
single ones. There is carelessness somewhere on
the route between New York and Burlington.
The bundle of Tribunes come here regularly
enough but single papers do not. There is a screw
lose somewhere and ought to be turned. Perhaps some of the Postmasters consider a single
newspaper but of little consequence and so carenewspaper but of little consequence and so care-lessly pass it over, but I can tell them a single paper is of consequence, especially when that paper is the Tribune, which keeps one so well "posted up" in the affairs of this lower world.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, June 2. The weather has not behaved itself like Sumner, but is still dull, cloudy and uncomfortable.

An arrest was made Friday night which may lead to the detection of the robbers of Hildeburn's jewelry store, some time since. A gentleman took jewelry store, some time since. A gentleman took a watch to a jeweller's to be repaired, and upon consulting the register it was found to have a number corresponding to those stolen. This fact was communicated to the Police, and the gentlemen, upon interrogation, stated that he bought two watches from Isaac Abrams, a notorious personage of our city. Capt. Logue then arrested Abrams and found another of the stolen watches on his person. The hearing before the Mayor was not public, but I suppose Abrams was admitted to bail, as I saw him last night in the streets, or has proved a stool pigeon or turned State's evidence.

The Loco-Foce candidate for Canal Commissionar William T. Morrison, is from Montgomery Co.

er, William T. Morrison, is from Montgomery Co. He is a member of the present Legislature, of meer. William T. Morrison, is from Montgomery Co. He is a member of the present Legislature, of medium talent and but little known beyond his own vicinity. Though his nomination was confirmed unanimously I cannot believe that he will be unanimously supported by his party. He was nominated by the Cameron influence after many unsuccessful attempts to get Mr. Hunley. During the ballotings Sam'l Overshine and 'Lawyer' Rankin, as he is sometimes called, two noted Loco-Focos, were charged with having attempted the virtue of Mr. J. S. Donahue, a Delegate from our County. A Committee was appointed to investigate, whose verdict was "Overshine and Rankin guilty some, Donahue none." The facts in evidence were that Donahue borrowed \$180 from O. & R. as he was short of funds, but nothing that squinted toward a request that D. should vote for Hubley was elicited. The only point that puzzles me is, if Dwanted \$180 to bring him home from Williamsport, getting out of change, how many thousands did he carry with him for traveling expenses? We went there and back again last Summer, remained a week and it did not cost us the total of \$20.

The Commissioners of Moyamensing wisely changed their minds about exposing "in state" the body of the murdered watchman Mooney. My intimation in Thursday's Tribune that the murderer of Mooney had shipped for a whaling voyage created outle an excitement when your paper reached here.

mation in Thursday's Tribune that the murderer of Mooney had shipped for a whaling voyage created quite an excitement when your paper reached here. Mayors, Prosecutors and officers were galvanized, and were suddenly fearful the ends of justice would be obstructed. Three or four official persons knew the fact in time to secure the arrest, but not one of them stirred, which was as shameful a perversion of duty as I ever knew. Several arrests have taken place of participants, but the one who fired the shot is as well known to the Moyamensing police as I am to you, and was known before his escape. The coroner's jury in Mooney's case adjourned last night; their verdict is withheld to further justice.

Mr. J. Y. Humphries, one of our enterprising for-

their verdict is withheld to further justice.

Mr. J. Y. Humphries, one of our enterprising forwarding merchants, of the firm of Humphries, Dutill & Co. died very suddenly last evening. About 9 o'clock he stepped into Congress Hall and took a seat, looking so badly that a gentleman present asked if he required assistance. No answer was returned, but Mr. H. fell back in the chair and expired instantly—probably from an affection of the heart. Mr. H. was much esteemed for his business probity and enterprise.

probity and enterprise.

A lad, named John Cassidy, nine years of age, while playing with others in an old Tannery, corner of Fourth and Willow sts. commenced excavating with their hands the bottom of one of the vats, the

with their hands the bottom of one of the vats, the frame work of which had been removed or rotted away. This brought the loose earth down, covering several of the boys, and when Cassidy was found he was dead with his neck broken.

The Police officers of the Northern Liberties rave been armed, and Mayor Wilkinson has prohibited the ringing of all bells on fire companies houses, the alarm to be given only by a Hall belt, selected for the purpose.

James Dugan, charged with the murder of Peter Meyers on the 28th April, was before the Court of

James Dugan, charged with the murder of Peter Meyers on the 28th April, was before the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday on habeas corpus.—
This is the man that Ald Clark of Kensington admitted to bail in \$1,000, when Mayor Jones's warrant was out for his arrest. He was subsequently committed by Mayor J. and on the hearing yesterday the Court remanded him to prison, refusing bail.

bail.

Business continues very quiet. Corron is duil and inactive, and in order to effect large sales holders would be compelled to submit to a decline of \$40 cent per 18b.

The Flour market continues very quiet. Common shipping brands are held firm at \$5.25 per barrel, but the sales are limited. Sales to the city dealers and bakers at \$5.314.

\$6.37\for good brands, \$5.52\for \$6.75 for extra, and \$6.25\for \$6.75 for face New York. Rys. Flours we quote at \$2.94.

\$6.35. Conn Maat is held at \$2 per bushel, at which sales have been made. The supplies of Wheat continue very small, but prices are bardly supported. We quote red at \$2.240 1.25, and white at \$1.2401. 25, and white at \$1.30 per bushel. Rys—none arriving and no sales. Coan is exceedingly scarce. Sales of yellow at \$67\$ cents, at which it is wanted. Carrs—but few coming in. Sales of Pennsylvania, in lots, from store, at \$90.44 cents per bushel. Witsky meeta a ready sale at \$5.50 cents in barrels, and \$24 cents in hids. Some holders now ask more.

Sales of Stocks.—First Board.—\$2.000 Lebish \$2.75.

Now ask more.

8ALES OF STOCKS.—First Board.—\$2,000 Lehigh 2s, 71;
81.000 Reading 6s, 70, 773; \$300 State 6s, 963; \$2,500 Sch
Nav 5s, 758, 24, 70; 92 Penn RR, 443; 400 Rdg RR, 55, 243;
50 Girard Bank. 55, 124; 12 Bank of Ky, 105; 100 Rdg RR,
24]; 49 Far and Mech Bank, 674.

Between Boards.—\$1,700 State 5s, c, 964; \$2,000 Rdg 6s,
54, 71; \$255 State 5s, 24s, 561; \$0,000 Rdg 6s, 70, 55, 71;
\$2,000 State 5s, 963; \$5,500 U S 6s, \*67, 1164; 350 Rdg RR,

\$2.000 State 36, 36; \$5.30 Texas Notes, c, 29; \$1.000 do, 29; \$6.000 Board—\$3.215 Texas Notes, c, 29; \$1.000 do, 29; \$6.000 Rg Mort Bds, '33, 79; \$5.00 Penn 5a, 96; \$5.00 Alleg City 6s, 96; \$5.00 Alleg City 6s, 96; \$5.00 Alleg City 6s, 96; \$5.00 Morris Loan, 95, \$2.000 Tennessee 5s, 84; \$1.300 Wiles, 94; \$2.000 Rg ds, 5s, 71; 4 shs Ps Rd, 55.44; 1 Ches and Del, 27; 500 Union Canal, 55, 12; 50 Gi Pard, 5, 12; 50 do, 12; 100 Union Canal, 55, 12; 75 U Shark, 2; 400 do, 55, 2; 5 North Am Bk 135; 10 do, 135; 50 Norristown, 51; 14 Penn Bk, 117; 4fter Baard—\$5.00 State 5s, 96;; \$17,000 Norristown 6s, 5; 50 Rdg RR, 24; 100 Morris Canal, 16; 50 do, 55, 16; 100 do, 55, 15;

100 do, 55, 15‡.

Closing Prices Firm—U S 6a, '63, 116‡; U S 6a, '67, 116‡

§ Sane 5a, 95\$\pi\_2\$; Nav 6a, 57\$\pi\_3\$6; Rdg 5a, '70, 71\$\pi\_2\$\$†

Rug 6a, '60, 77\$\pi\_2\$\$†, Texas Notes, 12\$\pi\_3\$\$; Rdg Stock, 24\$\pi\_3\$\$† Mario Canal. 12\$\pi\_3\$\$†, U not Canal. 12\$\pi\_3\$\$†, Girard Bk,
12\$\pi\_2\$\$†; U S Bk, 1\$\pi\_3\$\$? Vicksburg, 16\$\pi\_3\$\$.

From Brazil.

By the arrival at Philadelphia on Saturday last of brig Ida, Capt. Collins, from Pernambuco, which port she left on the 1st ult. we learn that the sale of port she left on the 1st ult we learn that the sale of arms, gunpowder, lead and saltpetre, was still prohibited by the Government of the Province. The rebellion in the interior was at length suppressed, and the leaders dispersed. In the health of the City a great improvement had taken place, and a vast decrease in the prevalence of the epidemic, which, however, continued particularly fatal to strangers.

Bost on PROTECTIVE UNION.—This paper to the People's Weekly Journal, Young America the American Ca onopress, and one or two other occasional reform pu lications of our city deserve we the recommendation given them by the Working men's meetings of New York and neighbors towns. Although they are not published so for quently as the city dailies, who report the Inda-trial meetings now in progress, their suggestions are none the less profitable and instructive, and their aid sincere. The Protective Union is whelly devoted to Labor Reform, and has kept its reader pretty well informed of the features of the New. York movement so far. In noticing the public expressions of thanks extended to The Union, be several societies in our city, that paper says, in reference to the action of one of these meetings:

"Our thanks are eminently due to the New-York Units Association of Coach Painters, for their vote of recommen-cation, support, and confidence in The Protective Uns-aid The From, [the new reform daily which appears is (v) We trust to merti the same from every association workingmen in the Union; and having stained it ver to merit its withdrawal. To the Coach Patithre or ultitude is peculiarly owing; their andness was unac-ted and given with a full heart?

The Union promises to notice the Constitution of the Coach-Painters in its next issue, and we would advise such of our New-York Associations as want the principles of their organization laid before the mechanics of New-England, to send copies of their rules and regulations to the Proto-Union. Cooperation might thus be effected with the mechanics of the various towns, branch societies formed, and the beneficial and protecting features of the New York Workingmen's Associations disseminated throughout the country.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE CHINESE MUSEUM is where all go, just now, who have taste to appreciate the beautiful or course to court knowledge. There is China itself, there are living Chinese waiting and talking amid the pavilions, to temples, the palaces, and boats of the Celestial Espire. There is the Chinese Beauty to converse with and admire. Her nest Chinese serving maid—her Chinese Markisher Chinese Pages—her Chinese Interpreter, &c. Truly they are choice curiosities.

Ninto's —Sleek, Maguire & Co. increase in their airso ion. The Comedy is a great hit.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.—The
undersigned will sell This Evening, at their store, 24 Broadway, commencing at 7 o'clock, a choice and very ex-tensive collection of English and American publications; embracing many of the best library editions of the writings

of the most celebrated authors of both countries.

Catalogues with full particulars may be had at the Sales
Room, where the books can be examined.

BANOS, PLATT & CO.

THE LARGEST BUSINESS IN CARD ENGRAVING Transacted in the City of New York is at EVERDELI's elegant establishment, 502 Broadway, certer of Duane-s, where may be found the most fashionable patterns for Bridal Cards, and the most splendid assortment of Bridal Envelops, Cake Boxes, Wedding Wafers, carefully selected from Envelops, Cake Boxes, Wedding Wafers, carefully selected from recent importations; also, Silver Door Plates and Bell Pulls, of every variety of pattern of the finest finish which are engraved to order in the most elegant styles. At Mr. Evernell's branch store, 2 Wall-st. established for the convenience of his down-town customers, all the above articles may be found, of the finest quality.

EXCURSION, HOMESTRAD, &c.—The offer in the advec-tised communication headed "Free Homestead for \$200 or \$100," contains some good things that demand attention— We have become convinced that these lands present far greater advantages than has been supposed. It will be well to inquire at 82 Nassau-st. up stairs, of L. D. Daway.

SCROFULA. Great efforts have recently been made, by scientific mea, to discover some efficient method of medical treatment to overcome Consumption. The alarming extent to which this fell disease prevails make such efforts laudable, and the thanks of the afflicted are due to Dr. Schanck, the is the thanks of the afflicted are due to Dr. SCHENCK, the laventor and proprietor of that invaluable remedy, "Schench's Pulmonic Syrup," which stands preëminent among the thousand no strums of the day, for the cure of all affections of the Lungs and Bronchitis, from incipient pulmonic disease, to the Scrofulous Disthisis, or that most fatal of all forms in which Consumption can come, depending on hereditary predisposition. We refer the sufferer from Consumption or Scrofula to the case of John Carr, whose sufferings every other medicine failed to relieve, and who, after a period of ten years from the development of the disease, was restored to health by the use of the above remedy. Two well executed daguerrectypes are now lying be-

dy. Two well executed daguerrectypes are now lying before us, exhibiting at once the malignity of the disease and the power of the medicine which overcomes it.

[Pledge and Standard. C. V. CLICKENER & Co. 81 Barclay-st. are the Agents for New-York and vicinity.

Price \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5.

RICH FOULARD SILK, which makes the best dress t lady can wear in summer, is offered at 2s 6d per yard at HITCHCOCK & LEADERATER'S, 397 Broadway, corner Leo-HITCHCOCK & LEADREATER'S, 397 Broadway, corner Leo-nard-st, where also every kind of Dry Goods, rich and ele-gant, as well as plain and cheap, may be found at the most reasonable rates, and where a lady can make her purchases without the least apprehension of unfair dealing, as they have but one price for their goods, and if they are not found as represented, can be returned. This makes a trial safe, and such an establishment is certainly deserving of that

RESTORATIVE BITTERS —For disorders of the stomach, tion is perhaps the most frequent of all complaints, and though not immediately dangerous, becomes by neglect both distressing and serious, destroying all pleasure of estience, and terminating in confirmed melancholy and premature death. The intimate sympathy between the stomach and the surrounding viscers, produces sensations or symptoms, numerous, varied and painful, as nauses, pains in the bottom of the chest, heartburn, sour cructations, vomiting, a sense of fullness in the stomach, sinking or futtering in the pit of the stomach, loss of appetite, costiveness or irregularity of the bowels, pain in the back, turbid urine, disagreeable taste in the mouth, palpitation, short, dry cough, headache, giddiness, langor, nervousness, depression of spirits, and several others equally distressing.

reasion of spirits, and several others equally distressing. This remedy having been, for the above disorders, mos successfully used during a number of years, it is now pre-sented for the benefit of all sufferers, as a remedial agent, in which perfect reliance may be placed, for efficacy and safety. It contains neither mercury, nor any other metallic

For sale by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist and Apothecary, 192 Broadway, corner John at N.Y

STRANGERS AND CITIZENS:—If you wish to purchase the greatest bargains you over saw, in Dry Goods, call at S. Barker's, 301 Grand-st. His assortment is complete, and is selling his entire stock at 20 per cent reduction.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED CITY

Cash Tailoring Establishment of Edward For. 298
Broadway, is removed to the new building adjoining the
Astor House, Barclay-st. This extensive and spiecaid
room can be entered from 12 Yeasy and 6 Barclay is
where he proposes carrying on his business until his swe
store is rebuilt and finished upon the site of the Chemical
Bank, between the Museum and the justify popular Harsel
Cap establishment of Mr. Genin, 214 Broadway.

The proprietor, impelled by a high sense of duty, swills
himself of the present opportunity of returning its graseful
schnowledgments to his numerous friends and pairons for
the great patronage extended to him for a sense of years;
and in the enlargement of his business he is alone actual
by the desire to meet the wants, fully, of the daily increaing demand of the public for Garments made at his store.

The many facilities which he possesses in the importetion of superior Cloths, Cassimerce and Vestings, and the
purchase of Domestic Goods, being always effected on the
Cash principle, enables him to hold forth advantages which
cannot fall to be duly appreciated by a discriminating conmunity.

cannot fall to be duly appreciated by the monty.

The largest, cheapest, and handsomest assortment to be found in the States, is at the celebrated cheapest Cerpet establishment in the United States, 99 Sowery, Haast Anderson's. You must reflect one moment—only think of it—imported Three-ply and Ingrain from six shillings per yard and upward; fine wool Ingrain Carpet four shillings and upward; floor Oil-Cloths, 2 to 24 feet wide, from 5 to 28 per yard; Tutted Hearth Rugs, 200; Table Covers, 87: Window Shades, 3s 6d. Innumerable bargains are in be had at the six spacious show rooms of that famous Class' Carpet Warehouse.

[56]

We have never listened to so desirable an insta-ment for the parior as the "Eolian Plano Fortes" of T. Ou-BERT & Co. now exhibiting at 447 Broadway. They have given to their "Eolian," the soft pipe tone of the Parior Organ and so united it with the Plano, that the same bey control both instruments, and either may be played alone or the two combined.

CF Our assortment of first quality reads made garment comprises various new styles, Business and Francisc Fractis, Sacks, Dress and Frack Gasis, Light Overcolls, Pantaloons, Vests, &c.

Will, T. JENNINGS, 221 Broadway, mySt laif

Opposite the Park Founds.